

(3) urges the State Department to make immediate diplomatic efforts to facilitate the transfer of the seven original watercolors painted by Dina Babbitt from the Auschwitz-Birkenau state museum to Dina Babbitt, the rightful owner;

(4) urges the Government of Poland to immediately facilitate the return of the artwork painted by Dina Babbitt from the Auschwitz-Birkenau state museum to Dina Babbitt; and

(5) urges the officials of the Auschwitz-Birkenau state museum to transfer the seven original paintings to Dina Babbitt as expeditiously as possible.

SENATE RESOLUTION 175—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION, IN LIGHT OF THE ALLIANCE'S APRIL 1999 WASHINGTON SUMMIT AND THE CONFLICT IN KOSOVO

Mr. ROTH (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 175

Whereas NATO, the only military alliance with both real defense capabilities and a transatlantic membership, has successfully defended the territory and interests of its members over the last 50 years, prevailed in the Cold War, and continues to make a vital contribution to the promotion and protection of freedom, democracy, stability, and peace throughout Europe;

Whereas NATO enhances the security of the United States by embedding European states in a process of cooperative security planning, by preventing the destabilizing renationalization of European military policies, and by ensuring an ongoing and direct leadership role for the United States in European security affairs;

Whereas the March 12, 1999, accession of Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary to NATO has strengthened the Alliance, and is an important step toward a Europe that is truly whole, undivided, free, and at peace;

Whereas extending NATO membership to other qualified European democracies will also strengthen NATO, enhance security and stability, deter potential aggressors, and thereby advance the interests of the United States and its NATO allies;

Whereas the enlargement of NATO, a defensive alliance, threatens no nation and reinforces peace and stability in Europe, and provides benefits to all nations;

Whereas article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty states that "any other European state in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area" is eligible to be granted NATO membership;

Whereas Congress has repeatedly endorsed the enlargement of NATO with bipartisan majorities;

Whereas the selection of new members should depend on NATO's strategic interests, potential threats to security and stability, and actions taken by prospective members to complete the transition to democracy and to harmonize policies with the political, economic, and military guidelines established by the 1995 NATO Study on Enlargement;

Whereas the members of NATO face new threats, including conflict in Europe stemming from historic, ethnic, and religious enmities, the potential for the reemergence of a hegemonic power confronting Europe,

rogue states and nonstate actors possessing weapons of mass destruction, and threats to the wider interests of the NATO members (including the disruption of the flow of vital resources);

Whereas NATO military force structure, defense planning, command structures, and force goals must be sufficient for the collective self-defense of its members, but also capable of projecting power when the security of a NATO member is threatened, and provide a basis for ad hoc coalitions of willing partners among NATO members;

Whereas this will require that NATO members possess national military capabilities to rapidly deploy forces over long distances, sustain operations for extended periods of time, and operate jointly with the United States in high-intensity conflicts;

Whereas NATO's military operations against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in 1999 highlighted the glaring short-comings of European allies in command, control, communication, and intelligence resources; combat aircraft; and munitions, particularly precision-guided munitions; and the overall imbalance between United States and European defense capabilities;

Whereas this imbalance in United States and European defense capabilities undercuts the Alliance's goal of equitable transatlantic burden-sharing;

Whereas NATO is the only institution that promotes a uniquely transatlantic perspective and approach to issues concerning the interests and security of North America and Europe;

Whereas NATO has undertaken great effort to facilitate the emergence of a European Security and Defense Identity within the Alliance, including the identification of NATO's Deputy Supreme Allied Commander as the commander of operations led by the Western European Union (WEU); the creation of a NATO Headquarters for WEU-led operations; the establishment of close linkages between NATO and the WEU, including planning, exercises, and regular consultations; and a framework for the release and return of Alliance assets and capabilities;

Whereas on June 3, 1999, the European Union, in the course of its Cologne Summit, agreed to absorb the functions and structures of the Western European Union, including its command structures and military forces, and established within it the post of High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy;

Whereas the member States of the European Union at the Cologne Summit pledged to reinforce their capabilities in intelligence, strategic transport, and command and control; and

Whereas the European Union's decisions at its June 3, 1999 Cologne summit indicate a new determination of European states to develop a European Security and Defense Identity featuring strengthened defense capabilities to address regional conflicts and crisis management: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD NATO.

(a) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—The Senate—

(1) regards the political independence and territorial integrity of the emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe as vital to European peace and security and, thus, to the interests of the United States;

(2) endorses the commitment of the North Atlantic Council that NATO will remain open to the accession of further members in accordance with Article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty;

(3) endorses the Alliance's decision to implement the Membership Action Plan as a means to further enhance the readiness of

those European democracies seeking NATO membership to bear the responsibilities and burdens of membership;

(4) believes all NATO members should commit to improving their respective defense capabilities so that NATO can project power decisively within and outside NATO borders in a manner that achieves transatlantic parity in power projection capabilities and facilitates equitable burdensharing among NATO members; and

(5) endorses NATO's decision to launch the Defense Capabilities Initiative, intended to improve the defense capabilities of the European Allies, particularly the deployability, mobility, sustainability, and interoperability of these European forces.

(b) FURTHER SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is further the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the North Atlantic Council should pace, not pause, the process of NATO enlargement by extending an invitation of membership to those states able to meet the guidelines established by the 1995 NATO Study on Enlargement and should do so on a country-by-country basis;

(2) the North Atlantic Council in the course of its December 1999 Ministerial meeting should initiate a formal review of all pending applications for NATO membership in order to establish the degree to which such applications conform to the guidelines for membership established by the 1995 NATO Study on Enlargement;

(3) the results of this formal review should be presented to the membership of the North Atlantic Council in May 2000 with recommendations concerning enlargement;

(4) NATO should assess potential applicants for NATO membership on a continual basis;

(5) the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense should fully use their offices to encourage the NATO allies of the United States to commit the resources necessary to upgrade their capabilities to rapidly deploy forces over long distances, sustain operations for extended periods of time, and operate jointly with the United States in high-intensity conflicts, thus making them effective partners of the United States in supporting mutual interests;

(6) improved European military capabilities, not new institutions, are the key to a vibrant and more influential European Security and Defense Identity within NATO;

(7) NATO should be the primary institution through which European and North American allies address security issues of transatlantic concern;

(8) the European Union must implement its Cologne Summit decisions concerning its Common Foreign and Security Policy in a manner that will ensure that non-WEU NATO allies, including Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Turkey, and the United States, will not be discriminated against, but will be fully involved when the European Union addresses issues affecting their security interests;

(9) the European Union's implementation of the Cologne summit decisions should not promote a strategic perspective on transatlantic security issues that conflicts with that promoted by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;

(10) the European Union's implementation of its Cologne summit decisions should not promote unnecessary duplication of the resources and capabilities provided by NATO; and

(11) the European Union's implementation of its Cologne summit decisions should not promote a decline in the military resources that European allies contribute to NATO,

but should instead promote the complete fulfillment of their respective force commitments to the Alliance.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 176—EX-
PRESSING THE APPRECIATION
OF THE SENATE FOR THE SERV-
ICE OF UNITED STATES ARMY
PERSONNEL WHO LOST THEIR
LIVES IN SERVICE OF THEIR
COUNTRY IN AN ANTIDRUG MIS-
SION IN COLOMBIA AND EX-
PRESSING SYMPATHY TO THE
FAMILIES AND LOVED ONES OF
SUCH PERSONNEL**

Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. FRIST, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BENNETT, and Mrs. HUTCHISON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 176

Whereas Colombia is the largest source of cocaine and heroin entering the United States and efforts to assist that country combat the production and trafficking of illicit narcotics is in the national security interests of the United States;

Whereas operations by the United States Armed Forces to assist in the detection and monitoring of illicit production and trafficking of illicit narcotics are important to the security and well-being of all of the people of the United States;

Whereas on July 23, 1999, five United States Army personnel, assigned to the 204th Military Intelligence Battalion at Fort Bliss, Texas, and two Colombia military officials, were killed in a crash during an airborne reconnaissance mission over the mountainous Putumayo province of Colombia; and

Whereas the United States Army has identified Captain José A. Santiago, Captain Jennifer J. Odem, Chief Warrant Officer, W-2, Thomas G. Moore, Private First Class T. Bruce Cluff, and Private First Class Ray E. Krueger as the United States personnel killed in the crash while performing their duty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved that the Senate—

(1) expresses its profound appreciation for the service of Captain José A. Santiago, Captain Jennifer J. Odem, Chief Warrant Officer, W-2, Thomas G. Moore, Private First Class T. Bruce Cluff, and Private First Class Ray E. Krueger, all of the United States Army, who lost their lives in service of their country during an antidrug mission in Colombia;

(2) expresses its sincere sympathy to the families and loved ones of the United States and Colombian personnel killed during that mission;

(3) urges United States and Colombian officials to take all practicable measures to recover the remains of the victims and to fully inform the family members of the circumstances of the accident which cost their lives;

(4) expresses its gratitude to all members of the United States Armed Forces who fight the scourge of illegal drugs and protect the security and well-being of all people of the United States through their detection and monitoring of illicit production and trafficking of illicit narcotics; and

(5) directs that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family members of Captain José A. Santiago, Captain Jennifer J. Odem, Chief Warrant Officer, W-2, Thomas G. Moore, Private First Class T. Bruce Cluff, and Private First Class Ray E. Krueger, to

the Commander of Fort Bliss, Texas, and to the Secretary of Defense.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 177—DESIG-
NATING SEPTEMBER, 1999, AS
“NATIONAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG
ADDICTION MONTH”**

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 177

Whereas alcohol and drug addiction is a devastating disease that can destroy lives and communities.

Whereas the direct and indirect costs of alcohol and drug addiction cost the United States more than \$246,000,000,000 each year.

Whereas scientific evidence demonstrates the crucial role that treatment plays in restoring those suffering from alcohol and drug addiction to more productive lives.

Whereas the Secretary of Health and Human Services has recognized that 73 percent of people who currently use illicit drugs in the United States are employed and that the effort business invests in substance abuse treatment will be rewarded by raising productivity, quality, and employee morale, and lowering health care costs associated with substance abuse.

Whereas the role of the workplace in overcoming the problem of substance abuse among Americans is recognized by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Small Business Administration, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, the National Coalition on Alcohol and Other Drug Issues, the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors, and the National Substance Abuse Coalition, and others.

Whereas the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy has recognized that providing effective drug treatment to those in need is critical to breaking the cycle of drug addiction and to helping those who are addicted become productive members of society.

Whereas these agencies and organizations have recognized the critical role of the workplace in supporting efforts towards recovery from addiction by establishing the theme of Recovery Month to be “Addiction Treatment: Investing in People for Business Success”.

Whereas the countless numbers of those who have successfully recovered from addiction are living proof that people of all races, genders, and ages recover every day from the disease of alcohol and drug addiction, and now make positive contributions to their families, workplaces, communities, States, and nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September, 1999, as “National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month”.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution that I will soon send to the desk to proclaim September, 1999, as “National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month”, and to recognize the Administration, government agencies, and the many groups supporting this effort highlighting the critical role of business and workplace programs in facilitating the recovery efforts of those with this disease.

Alcoholism and drug addiction are painful, private struggles with stag-

gering public costs. A recent study prepared by The Lewin Group for the national Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, estimated the total economic cost of alcohol and drug abuse to be approximately \$246 billion for 1992. Of this cost, an estimate \$98 billion was due to drug addiction to illicit drugs and other drugs taken for non-medical purposes. This estimate includes additional treatment and prevention costs, as well as costs associated with related illnesses, reduced job productivity or lost earnings, and other costs to society such as crime and social welfare programs.

People who have the disease of addiction can be found throughout our society. According to the 1997 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse published by SAMHSA, nearly 73 percent of all individuals addicted to drugs in the United States are employed. This number represents 6.7 million full-time workers and 1.6 million part-time workers. In addition to the health problems associated with this disease, there are other serious consequences affecting the workplace, such as lost productivity; high employee turnover; low employee morale; mistakes; accidents; and increased worker's compensation insurance and health insurance premiums—all results of untreated addiction problems. Whether you are a corporate CEO or a small business owner, there are simple, effective steps that can be taken—including providing insurance coverage for this disease, ready access to treatment, and workplace policies that support treatment—to reduce these human and economic costs.

Addiction to alcohol and drug is a disease that affects the brain, the body, and the spirit. We must provide adequate opportunities for the treatment of addiction in order to help those who are suffering and to prevent the health and social problems that it causes, and we know that the costs to do so are very low. A 1999 study by the Rand Corporation found that the cost to managed care health plans is now only about \$5 per person per year for unlimited substance abuse treatment benefits to employees of big companies. A 1997 Milliman and Robertson study found that complete substance abuse treatment parity would increase per capita health insurance premiums by only one half of one percent, or less than \$1 per member per month—without even considering any of the obvious savings that will result from treatment. Several studies have shown that for every \$1 spent on treatment, more than \$7 is saved in other health care expenses. These savings are in addition to the financial and other benefits of increased productivity, as well as participation in family and community life. Providing treatment for addiction also saves millions of dollars in the criminal justice system. But for treatment to be effective and helpful throughout our society all systems of